



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

scientific court of appeal and advice for all questions involving the physical properties of matter, the strength and quality of materials, gauges and standards. During the war it rendered invaluable service. In the financial year ending in March, 1918, the Ministry of Munitions alone paid it £42,000 for work done, and when it is remembered that the expenditure was not on manufacture, but merely on examining and testing, some measure of its service may be gained. Until last year the Royal Society was the governing body of the laboratory, and conducted its affairs with the assistance of a general board of thirty-six members, of whom twelve were nominees of industrial and commercial institutions. It was an almost ideal combination of science and industry, and Sir Richard Glazebrook gained the respect and admiration of his theoretical and practical masters. But the financial responsibility was heavy and increasing, and from April 1, 1918, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research took over the burden. Fortunately under the new arrangement the department assumes only the control necessary for an accounting authority. Sir Richard will hand over to his distinguished successor, Professor Petavel, not only an institution of great and growing usefulness, but a tradition of harmonious co-operation between science and industry. He has provided the new Department of Scientific and Industrial Research with a working organization sufficient to justify their existence, and with a model on which we may suppose that their most successful creations, the Industrial Research Councils, have been formed.

THE DYE INDUSTRIES

DURING the course of its sessions at Philadelphia the Dye Section of the American Chemical Society, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of dyes from coal tar distillates involves the same general processes and materials used in the manufacture of explosive and poison gases for military use,

Resolved, That the question of the importation of dyes and of intermediates from which they may be made is a military question,

Resolved, That the importation of such dyes, the bases from which dyes are made or the intermediate products produced in the manufacture of such dyes is a menace to the possible future defense of our country, for the reason that such importations foster and support in foreign countries which

would furnish an enemy with essential munitions of war,

Resolved, That insofar as dyes or intermediates or coal tar distillates are allowed to be imported in time of peace, such importations prevent or discourage the establishment, development and maintenance of an industry that is essential to national defense in time of war,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted at once to the advisory committee of the American Chemical Society for such action as in its judgment the circumstances merit, with the suggestion that copies be sent to the President of the United States and the chairman of appropriate committees of the Congress.

WHEREAS, The American armies were factors in the victorious completion of the Great War *vs.* Germany, and

WHEREAS, The allied governments are placing corps of skilled chemists to oversee operations in the dyestuff plants in the occupied areas of Germany, and

WHEREAS, The American dyestuff industry is very much in need of any information that can be obtained to assist the development of this industry,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That it should be brought to the attention of the President of the United States and an urgent request made that we have our share in the operating control of these factories and that we should have qualified representatives stationed there, the information gained to be used for the benefit of American industry.

Be it further resolved, That this tentative resolution be submitted at once to the Committee on National Policy of the American Chemical Society for such action as they think the circumstances merit.

WHEREAS, We find at the head of the laundry list of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel the following notice: "Owing to dyes now being used, we will not assume any responsibility in the laundering of guests' apparel," and

WHEREAS, We find the similar lack of confidence in American dyes expressed by the department stores,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Dye Section views with great disapproval the expression of any such misleading statements as to the quality of the American dyes,

Resolved, That this tentative resolution be submitted at once to the Committee on National Pol-

icy of the American Chemical Society for final but prompt action.

A COOPERATIVE COURSE IN ELECTRIC ENGINEERING

A COOPERATIVE course in electrical engineering, in which the General Electric Company combines with the institute has been established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Students undertaking this work will have before them a course of five years in length. The first two are identical with the regular course in electrical engineering, and the last three will be divided between instruction in theory at the institute and instruction in practise at the West Lynn works of the General Electric Company. The regular four-year course will have certain omissions and abridgements, to make time for the work at Lynn, while the fifth year will be virtually postgraduate study with emphasis on problems of administration, project, design and research. The institute instructing staff has been strengthened by the addition to its electrical faculty of Professor Timble, who will be alternately at the institute and at the works with the students.

For the present class there will be eleven terms ahead, four terms a year. The first ten terms are to be spent in alternate study at the institute and at the works. The institute terms are of eleven weeks each, followed by two weeks' vacation, while the terms at the works in Lynn are of thirteen weeks each. One group of students will begin at the institute and the other at Lynn, and at the end of the term they will change places. The eleventh term, which is that just preceding commencement, will be spent by both groups at the institute. This, which is outside of the two preliminary years, will fill the time, and at the conclusion of the whole there will be an optional additional term of thirteen weeks at Lynn.

The successful completion of the course will lead to a degree of master of science, to be conferred at the graduation exercises of Technology, and the degree of bachelor of science will be conferred at the same time as of the preceding year.

This undertaking, which affords to the stu-

dents the practise of the most important and largest kind of commercial work, is undertaken by the General Electric in order that it may have a supply of properly trained young men for its managers and superintendents.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE

THE Cornell University Medical College opened its twenty-second annual session on September 29, 1919. The annual address to the students was delivered by Dr. Graham Luck, professor of physiology. Two hundred and eighteen students are registered in the course leading to the degree of M.D., of whom 72 are registered for the first year in medicine in the New York City division of the medical college. There are in addition, forty medical students in the first year of medicine at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who will enter the New York City division for the second year, in 1921.

The college also announces the following appointments to the medical faculty in New York City.

E. F. DuBois, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, director of medicine, Bellevue Hospital.

Oscar M. Schloss, M.D., professor of clinical medicine, department of pediatrics.

Henry H. M. Lyle, M.D., assistant professor of surgery.

Jeremiah S. Ferguson, M.D., assistant professor of clinical medicine, department of pediatrics.

Nellis B. Foster, M.D., assistant professor of medicine and associate attending physician to New York Hospital.

John C. A. Cerster, M.D., assistant professor of clinical surgery.

Charles V. Morrill, A.M., Ph.D., assistant professor of anatomy.

Robert Chambers, A.M., Ph.D., assistant professor of anatomy.

THE LANE MEDICAL LECTURES

THE Lane Medical Lectures will be delivered this year by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Taylor will speak on the "Feeding of the Nations at War." The lectures will take place at Lane Hall on Sacramento Street near Webster,